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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1893.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CEN TS.

## PENDS ON COUPER

There Shall Be a Postoffice  
Election or Not.

## CLEVELAND AND CHARLEY HILL

on the Subject—The Result  
of the Interview.

## OF THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Georgia's Senators Agree on a Post-  
office for Atlanta—The Appoint-  
ment Entirely in Their Hands.

Washington, March 29.—(Special).—Mr. Colquitt seems to have many opinions on the matter of selecting a postmaster at Atlanta. Saturday he advised with Mr. Colquitt in favor of an election to the people's choice. Today Mr. Crisp called upon him to introduce Mr. Charley Hill, Dick Rust and J. Foster, who desired to talk to him about the Atlanta postoffice.

Hill opened the conversation by telling the president that an election in Atlanta

itself would be best.

"What do you think of submitting the election to the people?" asked Mr. Hill.

"Mr. Hill, I would not. Your

sons each have a man. Both live in Atlanta and they should control the appointment. I am assured that they will agree, and we will make the election useless."

"That's right," said Mr. Hill.

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each end of the deal. The shake-out, if such it may be regarded, was one of the best executed plays of the kind seen since the days when Armour was active as a wheat manipulator.

Indeed, the act reminded the trade vividly of one of Armour's celebrated "shakes-out," and but for the fact that Armour is commonly believed to be the leading "short" at the present time, hundreds of operators would be almost ready to swear that his was the guiding hand in today's deal.

The price of wheat closed at \$8.75-8.8, which is about 3c below yesterday's close, and about 3c above the bottom price touched on the morning break. Just wheat sold within a range of about 1c, and leaves off early at 3c, unless yesterday's market is discounted. The market's interest in May is still twenty-five to thirty millions of bushels besides the cash wheat it is carrying.

On the curb after the close of the big had upstairs, nothing was talked of but the supposed general of the deal. General Pullman, J. W. Doan and other financial lights were mentioned as probably associated with him for a dyer. Meanwhile there were lively doings in puts and calls, although theoretically this class of transaction is illegal. Puts at 80 @ 7.25; puts to 70 @ 7.25; puts to 70 @ 7.2; puts to 70 @ 7.15; puts to 70 @ 7.2 @ 7.34, and calls 73 @ 1.8.

#### THOSE FORGED WHISKY RECEIPTS.

**Sutton Has Not Been Arrested—Losses of the Banks.**

**Louisville, Ky., March 29.**—The alleged whisky receipts have been the task of Main street. Developments show that the forgery was one of the most bunglesome on record, and it is now wondered how the banks were taken in. The receipts forged were mentioned as probably associated with him for a dyer. Meanwhile there were lively doings in puts and calls, although theoretically this class of transaction is illegal. Puts at 80 @ 7.25; puts to 70 @ 7.2; puts to 70 @ 7.15; puts to 70 @ 7.2 @ 7.34, and calls 73 @ 1.8.

#### TRYING TO SAVE HIM.

**Many People Working to Save Carlyle Harris's Life.**

#### A BILL IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

**Designed to Help the Wife Murderer Foster, the Carthook Murderer, Recalled.**

**Albany, N. Y., March 29.**—No man since Foster, the "Carthook murderer," was tried in New York has had more done in his behalf than the determined effort that has been put forth for Carlyle Harris. The assistance of his friends is thought to have been felt in the legislature today. A bill introduced by Senator Coggeshall today, supposed to be in the interest of Carlyle Harris, amends section 465 of the code of criminal procedure. At the end of the section the following words are added:

"That the application made in a case where sentence of death has been imposed, and such application is denied, the defendant may, within sixty days after the service of a copy of the order denying the same, have the right to appeal to the general term of the supreme court in the department where such application is made from the order denying such application, and the general term may, upon such application, grant the defendant a new trial or, not, and may grant a new trial where justice demands the same, and that, pending an appeal on such a case, the execution of the sentence shall be stayed upon the finding of a jury that the defendant is not guilty, and it is alleged that Sutton has obtained from \$150,000 to \$200,000 from the banks in the last three years. It is believed that the forgeries were committed in Sutton's office and so careless was the work done that the犯人 has been forced out of bond one year ago and even the names of gingers and storekeepers who have been out of office for four years were forged.

As half of the forged receipts are held in the safe, the forger is safe.

**The Louisville Banking Company holds \$25,000 worth of the forged paper; the German National and the Western about \$24,000 each; Farmers and Drovers \$16,000; and Great Southern \$10,000; First National, \$16,000; and the Louisville Democratic bank, small amount. A Kansas City bank was caught for \$5,000. William McIntyre, poor distiller of this city, lent Sutton \$2,000—every cent he had—on forged receipts for one thousand barrels of McIntyre's brandy.**

**Mr. Tom Bateman, of H. Sherry & Co., returned today from Lawrenceburg with \$10,000 worth of receipts which Sutton claimed were for whisky in the hands of distillers there. Every one was found to be a forgery.**

**Sutton has not been arrested and is walking about town under the surveillance of two detectives. The bank officials refuse to say what they are going to do, and throw every obstacle in the way of reporters. But the facts show some very careful banking.**

**Mr. William Cohn, from whom Sutton claims to have bought the receipts, was lately a traveling salesman and Sutton knew him. In New Orleans, Cohn, however, has never had the resources with which to buy whisky receipts.**

#### THE IRON HALL CASE.

**Argument in the Appeal Case Before Indiana Supreme Court.**

**Indianapolis, Ind., March 29.—(Special)—The supreme court began the hearing of oral argument in the Iron Hall case this morning from the Marion superior court. Ex-Judge Howe, leading counsel for the defendant, made the main argument. He said he wanted nothing that had been said in statement of oral argument to be construed as a reflection on the judge presiding over the cause received. The defense wished to establish erroneous the assumption that there is unlimited power in any court of Indiana in the appointment of the receivers. Mr. Howe said the order was charitable and benevolent in its purposes, and it was shown that the order was solvent.**

**Lawyer Howe talked at length, his chief point being insufficiency of complaint. Attorney Harris followed for the appellants, who said that the state should not be allowed to the court had the right to appoint the receiver. Mr. Harris also declared that the order did not distribute charity, but sells quid pro quo for sick and accident benevolent insurance. G. W. Smith spoke briefly, closing the case for appellants.**

#### A FAILURE IN GREENVILLE.

**The Stock of L. C. Walker Levied on by the Sheriff.**

**Greenville, S. C., March 29.—(Special)—L. C. Walker, clothier, at No. 90 Main street in this city, had his stock of clothing levied on by Sheriff Gilchrist. The levy was made under an mortgage given on Broftman & Son of Baltimore, for \$2,280.**

**Mr. Walker had given his wife a mortgage on his stock for \$5,000 some time previous to the one given Broftman & Son, but had failed to record it. He claims that the stock is worth \$15,000 and will easily settle both mortgagors together, leaving a few little outside bills which are not due.**

**Sheriff Gilchrist advertises the stock for sale on April 12th. Mr. Walker says that he can easily pay the Broftman mortgage, but he does not care to oblige her any further.**

#### Strawberries Shipped to Chicago.

**Chicago, March 29.—Four hundred cases of strawberries picked ripe in Texas and shipped in their new refrigerator cars, arrived in Chicago today in good condition. This shipment was an experiment and the consignees are so well satisfied that they will continue to receive small fruits from Texas throughout the season. Some of the berries were well packed and became somewhat dried, but it is evident that some will be shipped here and that the Lone Star State to compete with those of Florida. The cars were 118 hours on the way, being thirty-six hours behind schedule time.**

**They were loaded at Alvin, which town and Hitchcock, are the chief fruit belts. Six more cars of strawberries are expected tomorrow.**

#### Fine Tobacco Manufacturers.

**Louisville, Ky., March 29.—The Plug Manufacturers Trade Mark Association in session here has re-elected the old officers and executive committee for the coming year as follows: J. F. Drummond, Drummond Tobacco Company, St. Louis, president; N. Y.; F. J. P. Patterson, R. A. Patterson, Patterson, T. C. Company, Richmond, Va.; Orion Section, Dr. Scott & Co., Detroit; Charles H. Barkman, Wilson & McColley, Middlebury, Vt.; E. T. Robard, Robard Tobacco Company, Henderson, Ky.**

#### Tennessee's Commissioner of Labor.

**Nashville, Tenn., March 29.—(Special)—Governor Turney has appointed John A. Lloyd, of Soddy, Hamilton county, to be commissioner of labor and inspector of mines for two years. Mr. Lloyd is a Welshman by birth, fifty-five years of age, and has resided in Hamilton county thirty-one years. He is a practical mining and civil engineer and well qualified for the position.**

#### Hall in Florida.

**St. Augustine, Fla., March 29.—(Special)—A heavy wind from the east and north brought torments of rain and the heaviest hail stones seen here by the oldest inhabitants of St. George, this morning. The hall storm only one mile west of the city. No damage was done except to ten outdoor plants.**

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#### HOW LATIMER WAS CAPTURED.

**He Was Recognized by a Clerk in a Country Store.**

**Jerome, Mich., March 29.—At 9 o'clock last night a man entered the country store here and asked for a pair of boots. A young man who was standing by whispered in the clerk's ear: "That's Latimer." The clerk replied: "I don't know him." The man then told him that he was faintly to the man who had recognized Latimer. The young man then slipped out of the store and informed the proprietor. By this time Latimer realized that he was recognized, left the store, had his coat removed, and was being followed by the man who had recognized him. He passed between the two stores and struck the railroad track and followed it a short distance, then took the traveled road back the same way he had come.**

**Coming to the road leading to Hudson, he stopped up the road. He did not walk, but walked at a good gait. After a few moments confusion at the store, the two young men followed him down the road and soon overtook Latimer. They were walking along side of him, fearing to lay hands on him. He turned around and called out a call boy, and a call boy came in the pursuit, too, and jumped from his buggy. He tapped Latimer on the breast saying: "You are Latimer; I want you."**

**"Who is Latimer?" smilingly inquired the fugitive.**

**"I am, and I want you."**

**"I never heard of Latimer, that I know of," insisted the convict.**

**He made no resistance whatever, but walked back a mile and half with him, and could not have made any resistance if he had wished to. In paying for the boots and other articles, Latimer handed out one of the \$5 gold pieces taken from the pockets of George Haile, a waiter, who was serving in the restaurant. The waiter was not aware of Mr. Coggeshall's presence there, compels us to ask a postponement of the locomotive engineers' case for the present.**

**Judge Speer's Reply.**

**"Lawton & Cunningham, General Counsel, Savannah, Ga., March 29.—Hon. Miss Little Johnson, who was indicted as accessory to the murder of Freda Ward by Alice Mitchell, was discharged, there being no evidence against her. Miss Mitchell is still in the insane asylum at Bolivar.**

#### While Fighting a Fire on His Sister's Farm.

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**SAD FATE OF CASHIER H. C. SWAIN.**

**Charged with Making False Entries and False Statements.**

**Nashville, Tenn., March 29.—(Special)—Frank Porterfield, cashier of the Commercial National bank, was arrested tonight at his home on South Spruce street on the charge of making false entries and false statements. Mr. Porterfield was and is very sick and the warrant which was sworn out by Bank Examiner J. M. McKnight was served by United States Commissioner A. M. Doak in person.**

**Mr. Porterfield soon summoned his friends and gave the required bond of \$10,000, the bond being signed by seven wealthy men.**

**The bank statement published a few days before its collapse was a good one and the failure of the bank was a great surprise.**

**Bank Examiner McKnight found that the statement was not correct and so ordered the arrest.**

**Although the action had been taken in the extreme, his bondsmen are still here, and it is alleged that Sutton has obtained from \$150,000 to \$200,000 from the banks in the last three years. It is believed that the forgeries were committed in Sutton's office and so careless was the work done that the犯人 has been forced out of bond one year ago and even the names of gingers and storekeepers who have been out of office for four years were forged.**

**If this bill passes, Recorder Smyth will not be able to find the manufacturer of Harriet's life.**

**The new evidence that Smith discarded, and so with it to the court of appeals.**

**AN IRON BREAKER BURNING.**

**Winona, Minn., March 29.—A fierce fire broke out in the shape of the prison at noon today. The old furniture shop, the pearl button shop, the broom shop, Stickley & Simonds cabinet shop, and the molding shop were destroyed.**

**The total loss to manufacturers and the state will foot up \$150,000. It is now thought the fire resulted from spontaneous combustion.**

**LITTLE JOHNSON ACQUITTED.**

**Memphis, Tenn., March 29.—Miss Little Johnson, who was indicted as accessory to the murder of Freda Ward by Alice Mitchell, was discharged, there being no evidence against her. Miss Mitchell is still in the insane asylum at Bolivar.**

**THE HEARING POSTPONED.**

**Judge Speer Issues the Order from Athens in the Engineers' Case.**

**Athens, Ga., March 29.—(Special)—Judge Emory Speer is here visiting his father, and tonight he sent out telegraphic authority for the postponement of the locomotive engineers' case which was set for Monday at Macon. For the information of many engineers who otherwise would go to Macon, the correspondence is subjoined:**

**LARGE CONFRAGRATION IN GERMANY.**

**Berlin, March 29.—The mining town of Koenigshutte, in Saxony, was the scene of a riot and sixty-four persons were killed. The miners and sixty-four houses were burned.**

**THE FIRE IN UTTICA.**

**Utica, N. Y., March 29.—The building and splicing, packing stock and boiler works belonging to the plant of the Camden Knitting Company, in the village of Camden, New York, were destroyed by fire today.**

**Fire in Mississippi.**

**Sparton, Miss., March 29.—Fire at Moss Point, this morning, destroyed fifteen buildings in the business quarter of the town. Loss estimated at \$30,000; insurance, \$10,000.**

**A CHURCH BURNED.**

**St. Barnabas Episcopal Church in Baltimore Destroyed by Fire.**

**Baltimore, March 29.—St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal church, on Biddle street and Argyle avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the basement near the furnace. The rector, Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher, says the loss will be about \$40,000.**

**AMATEUR BOXING.**

**The Citizens Get Together and Decide on a Ticket.**

**LaGrange, Ga., March 29.—(Special)—Quite a large crowd assembled at the courthouse last night, pursuant to call, to nominate candidates for mayor and councilmen for the next municipal year. Hon. O. A. Bull was called to the chair and Roy Dally as secretary. The committee appointed to suggest to the meeting suitable names reported the following gentlemen for councilmen: E. B. Smith, F. M. Longley, L. P. Cleveland, W. V. Gray, J. R. Broome and H. R. Slack. No names for mayor was suggested and it was left to the meeting to name a man.**

**The above suggestion as to councilmen was adopted by the meeting. The chairman reported nominations for mayor in order. Hon. H. E. Ware presented the name of D. C. Gaffney, which was easily seconded. A. J. Tuggee, Captain W. J. McClure, presented the name of Mr. M. L. Fennell in a neat little speech.**

**When the vote stood as follows: Gaffney, 123; Fleming, 81. The chairman declared Mr. Gaffney the nominee of the party.**



## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY  
The Daily, per year ..... \$ 6.00  
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The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) ..... 1.00  
And Extra Editions Postpaid to any address.  
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## Where to Find The Constitution.

The CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:  
New York-Brentano's, No. 124 Fifth Avenue  
New York-Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand  
Cincinnati-J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street  
Washington-Metropolitan Hotel  
Jacksonville-W. E. Armstrong  
Chicago-P. O. News Co., 91 Adams Street.

## What Do You Want?

No matter what it is, if you will let it

be known through the columns of The Constitution, you will get it. The Constitution is the people's popular want medium. More "want" advertisements are published every week in it than in all the other papers in Georgia combined.

People patronize the paper that brings them returns.

## TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 30, 1893.

## The "Joke" on Georgia.

A correspondent of Secretary Smith's newspaper writes from Washington as follows:

"Georgia who are seeking office, men who, by reason of fitness and party service are entitled to it, as well as those who are not, are finding out a few things when they come to the national capital. When a Georgian introduced the first question asked him is, 'When will that excursion train be on here with the 2,400 other Georgians?'

The correspondent goes on to say that this was amusing at first, then annoying and finally disgusting, and he describes it as "this silly piece of twaddle started by an envious Atlanta publication."

The correspondent of Secretary Smith's paper ought to do Secretary Smith's paper justice. The attempt to make a joke of the very serious fact that Georgia is entitled to a fair share of the federal patronage did not originate with Secretary Smith's paper. On the contrary, when the Constitution, after examining the records, found that Georgia had been wrongfully deprived by the republicans of the offices to which the state is entitled. Secretary Smith's paper denounced this discrimination against Georgia as an outrage that should be promptly remedied, and declared that each state was entitled to its fair share of the federal patronage under the civil service laws.

We say, therefore, that Secretary Smith's paper is not responsible for starting the "silly twaddle" about the excursion train of Georgia office seekers. But it is responsible for countenancing the "silly twaddle," which was invented by some impudent Washington correspondent. It is responsible for joining in the attempt to make a joke of the fact that Georgia has been discriminated against by the republicans in dividing out the offices.

After endorsing its editorial columns the position taken by The Constitution, it suddenly pretended to believe that the whole matter was a joke; and, by copying in a conspicuous place in its columns the silly twaddle about Georgians flocking to Washington on excursion trains, it lent aid and comfort to those outside editors who have been belittling Georgia office seekers, and trying to make Georgia and Georgians ridiculous. To cap the climax, its Washington correspondent now declares that the effort to make Georgia ridiculous has annoyed and disgusted sensible men at Washington. The feeling of annoyance and disgust is not confined to Washington, but has spread and is spreading throughout the state.

There was never any reason why Secretary Smith's paper should have lent its aid to make Georgia ridiculous in the matter of office seeking. After endorsing The Constitution's demand that the state should have its equitable share of the federal patronage, there was no reason why it should adopt into its columns, under cover of a joke, the dismal slander that the editor of this journal was engaged in arranging for an excursion train to carry Georgia office seekers to Washington. Such featherless chickens come promptly home to roost.

Fortunately for Georgia, and we may say for the whole south, the demand which The Constitution has made, and which it will continue to make, has survived the eruption of stale and offensive jokes that have been showered on this state. It is a proposition that commends itself to serious men, and to all who desire to see their state placed on an equality with other states. It is a proposition that was heartily endorsed by Secretary Smith's evening newspaper until its interior department got out of gear.

The whole matter is very simple. Of two or three hundred places credited

to Georgia in the Blue Book, not one hundred are filled by Georgians, and of the whole number of federal offices that are filled by appointment or under the operation of the civil service laws, Georgia is entitled to 2,457. Is there any reason why the state should not have them? Is there any reason why the democrats should continue in operation the corrupt system of the republicans, whereby the patronage belonging to states largely democratic has been diverted to the close or doubtful states?

Nobody has denied that the states are entitled to an equal share of the federal patronage according to population, and nobody is likely to deny the statement that Georgia has not been enjoying the proportion that equitably hers. The whole question is here: Shall Georgia have what rightfully belongs to the state in the master of offices, or shall the corrupt republican system of distributing the federal patronage be endorsed and carried out by the democrats?

## A Tariff for Revenue Only.

The Washington, Ga., Chronicle is of the opinion that the man who is in favor of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection is preparing "a loophole to bring back by degrees the whole iniquitous system."

The truth is the system has never been carried away. It is still with us. It is also equally true that the democratic platform provides for sweeping the whole affair away.

When the committee on resolutions brought in a plank recognizing protection, the convention jumped on it with both feet, and substituted a declaration that a protective tariff is unconstitutional and a favor of a tariff for revenue only.

The tariff plank on which Mr. Cleveland was elected needs no light shed on it by the doctrinaires. It is its own illuminator, its own interpreter. It denounces protection as robbery of the people.

Individual democrats may differ in their views, as to the amount of protection necessary to give American industries an advantage over those of Europe, but, when the party comes to carry out the pledges of the platform there will be no question of protection. A tariff for revenue only is the kind of tariff that Great Britain has, and there is no protection in it.

The republican who thinks he can get incidental protection out of a tariff for revenue only is welcome to all he gets.

## Mr. Cleveland and Democratic Policy.

Mr. Cleveland is demonstrating every day that he has much clearer conceptions of party policy than those who have been infernally urging him to use his power and influence to reward those who were in favor of his nomination and to punish those who opposed his nomination, but who supported him with the utmost enthusiasm after he was made the party's candidate.

It is, indeed, a fact full of significance that the president has given those about him to understand that the policy of the party is of more importance than any man's personality. He has his likes and dislikes, and we presume he has his prejudices, but his course, thus far in his second administration, shows that he has very broad views as to the methods that should be employed in emphasizing the necessity of party harmony, and in extending the party's influence. This is not an easy thing to do and a small man would inevitably succumb to the promptings of human nature.

We have already referred to the fact that Mr. Cleveland has given emphatic recognition to the character and services of some of the distinguished men who opposed his nomination on grounds of expediency. He has placed Mr. Carlisle at the head of the treasury, he has sent Mr. Eustis to France, and he has recognized the friends of Mr. Voorhees in Indiana. He is credited with saying that he has never had any idea of ignoring Irby and his faction in South Carolina; that he regards them as democrats, and they will be so treated in the distribution of patronage.

We learn from our Washington correspondent that Mr. Cleveland thinks some of the men who followed Kolb should be considered in the appointments. He is of the opinion that conciliatory measures toward those people are necessary to harmonize the factions and bring the state back into its old condition. The majority of the congressmen from Alabama, according to our correspondent, do not agree with Mr. Cleveland in this. They do not look upon the Kolbites as a dangerous element.

But Mr. Cleveland is right. The men who voted for Kolb and with Kolb, and who came within one of defeating the regular organization are democrats, and, though they supported Kolb for governor, the majority of them voted for Mr. Cleveland.

We refer to these matters, however, not for the purpose of discussing Alabama politics, but in order to show how clear Mr. Cleveland's conceptions of democratic policy are. It is a development significant enough to note at this time.

## Virochow on the Cholera.

Professor Virochow, one of the ablest scientists in Europe, believes that there will be another epidemic of cholera in the older countries this spring and summer, but he expresses the opinion that the United States will escape with only a few scattering cases.

In this country, our cities are comparatively new, the drainage is good, and the water supply is excellent. With these advantages on our side, it is easy enough to fight the cholera, and the professor says that only the grossest negligence will cause it to prevail as an epidemic.

In Europe, where the cities and towns are many centuries old, a poisoned soil and a polluted water supply are favorable to the development of cholera and other diseases. We are almost entirely free from such dangerous conditions, and, with reasonable sanitary work, we need not be apprehensive of a visitation of the Asiatic plague. We are aware that many American physicians take a different view, but the experience of the past few years has shown that clean people and clean cities find it comparatively easy to check the spread of cholera, and stamp it out. A general clearing up has been

going on in our large cities for some time, and a little extra work in the same line this spring will probably assure our safety. If the cholera comes, it is not likely that its victim will outnumber those of the grip, pneumonia or typhoid fever.

## The Bond Election.

The people of Fulton county are very generally in favor of the proposed issue of \$600,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a new jail, a courthouse and a reformatory.

It is gratifying to note the trend of public sentiment in this matter, but the time to make it count for anything is to shape it into votes on the 13th of April, when the people will be called upon to decide the matter. We cannot get along even another year or two with our cramped little courthouses and our utter failure of a jail, and humanity the same as an election. Under this system, we have put good men in office, and there is no chance for ring or gang rule.

It is in the power of the good citizens of every community to secure good government, if they will come to the front. Atlanta has solved the problem of municipal government so satisfactorily that we can heartily recommend her methods to our sister cities. We make our city government a matter of business. We draw no party lines and ignore politics. Good citizens are persuaded to take an interest in their local affairs, and their primaries take the shape of big mass meetings, which are virtually the same as an election. Under this system, we have put good men in office, and there is no chance for ring or gang rule.

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## FUNERAL NOTICE.

**SIMITH**—Friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John Trout, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Smith are invited to attend the funeral of the latter tomorrow at 1 o'clock at the Third Baptist church, Jones avenue.

March 29, 1893.

## FINANCE AND TRADE

## CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, March 29, 1893.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today ..... 5 197,728.36

Total ..... 472,458.68

Losses' Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at 100.00 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STOCKS AND BONDS

New York, \$145 27 Atlanta, I. D. 114

New York, 115 27 Atlanta, S. D. 100

New York, 100 27 Atlanta, C. D. 85

New York, 100 27 Atlanta, V. 101

New York, 45 27 Atlanta, L. D. 157

Georgia, 78, 114 27 Atlanta, L. D. 157

Georgia, 78, 114 27 Atlanta, V. 101

Georgia, 78, 114 27 Atlanta, V. 101

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# D-DUST POWDER

## POLICE GET A RAISE.

All Around Increase in Salaries of Police Officers.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL TODAY

To Consider in the Action of the Police Board—Charley Northern's Good Work in Behalf of the Police.

ing Easy and Saves Laundry. White and Saves Wear. Bright & Saves Scrubbing. Clean and Saves Rubbing. Cheery and Saves Time. Happy and Saves Worry.

membered by its  
QUALITIES.  
about one-half the amount  
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manufacturers,

PHIA BOSTON,  
INCISCO, AND MILWAUKEE.

RIA  
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Cole, Construction,  
Plastering, Erection,  
Lives sleep, and promotes  
us medication.

WIN F. PARIS, M.D.,  
123rd Street and 7th Ave.,  
New York City.

RAY STREET, NEW YORK.

Danielle Railroad Co.

KOPPER, & Receivers,

OSTER.

March 22, 1893.—The following

used Freight Cars will be sold at

Court st. dep't at 10 a.m.

April 25, 1893, beginning

in, unless charges are paid

in full.

Hoe Co., Atlanta, Ga., 10

2 pieces castings.

Atlanta, Ga., 1 empty cracker

box.

Atlanta, Ga., 1 empty grate

box.

Atlanta, Ga., 1 empty

box.

